H. A. GRAVES, J. W. OLMSTEAD, & Editors.

six all out of Month Patients of Levilley To the Christian Reduces to the property of the control of the contro

Publishers, WM. S. DAMRELL, HENRY UPHAM. We have often wondered why an estoemed classmate of ours, in a New England College, who afterward graduated at Columbia College, should since become a slaveholder. But we here find a clue to the seeming mysterd, no wonder; if young men are thus educated, no wonder they become supporters of the greatest abuses. While the South are loud in speaking of their rights, let them remember that the North are somewhat concerned in the same matter. We must sometimes be heard. If our coice is silenced, our silence shall speak.

Spiritual Dyspepsia.

This is in some places a prevailing disease Allow me in a word to point out its cause signs, and remedy. It is caused by a war of active spiritual exercise assequate to digest the amount of instruction account. The signs, and remedy. It is caused by a want of active spiritual exercise adequate to digest the amount of instruction received. Those afflicted by it listen to a great deal of preaching, but they do not obey. They are hearers of the word, and not doers. It is indicated by great fastidiousness of appetite. They can pared solely to gratify the palate. Every dish must be of the nicest kind, or the part of the present of the present the present of the present the present of the pre to eat plain 100d and go to work, tent to have plain preaching, and practice what you hear, being doers of the word, and not hearers only. Morning Star.

Gov. Briggs on the Mexican War, Texas and Slavery.

We give below an extract from the Message of his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth. The full and manly expression that is here made, must receive mer ited commendation. If it be thought irrelevant for a Northern chief magistrate thus to speak, let it be remembered how men in office and station at the South, without distinction of party, speak. While they, the Cal-houns, the Riveses, the Mc Daffies, and others, lose no occasion of manifesting a sleepless concern for the institution of slavery, its perpetuity and vaunted rights, and in pursuance of this feeling, guard it at every point as a cherished palladium, let not Northern official men quail, nor suffer themselves to be forced into silence. It is time to speak, with no muffled notes. Says Gov. Briggs:

with no muffled notes. Says Gov. Briggs:

Twelve months ago, we were at peace with the world. More than a generation had passed away since we had been involved in hostilities with a foreign country. The people of this republic cherished the hope that the day was far distant when the calamities of war would come upon them. In this they have been disappointed.

At this time, the soldiers of the North American republic are in the heart of a neighboring and sister republic, doing the deeds of war. Their march has been triumphant; and in their conflict in arms with their adversaries, they have exhibited a firmness and heroic valor that would have done honor to the troops of any nation, in any age of the world. Yet their victories have been costly ones. They have dearly purchased their garlands. Into them, the cypress is deeply woven. To say nothing of the desonarm, have carried among the distract, and in their conflict as an invading anis-governed and ill-fated people of Mexico, over whose country they have marched with hostile feet, millions of the public treasure to support them in their progress, and multi-

have been diverted from the objects of peace to support them in their progress, and multifiers and soldiers, have been brought to their graves by disease, or fallen in battle.

The voice of widows and orphans, of particular their graves by disease, or fallen in battle.

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The voice of widows and orphans, of particular their graves and friends, has been heard in wailing through this peace-leving land. To whom belongs the guilt of this unfortunate pushed and honor to the two republics?

Are the ephemeral rulers of Mexico, who manifest neither patriotism to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the treaty stipulations of their government with their neighbors, and who appear and disappear, for its commencement, or was it brought on by the acts of our own executive graves. neighbors, and who appear and disappear, like the characters in a drama, responsible for its commencement, or was it brought on by the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of conquest one of its elements? These are grave questions, and ought to be answered. Let that great public who are involved in its consequences; and who are involved in its consequences; and public opinion before the nations of the earth, look into its origin, and its cause, with a candid, just, but unsparing scrutiny. An offensive and unscessary war is the highest ctime which man can commit against society. Appalling indeed will be the account which its guilty authors, wherever they may be found, must render to the injured people of the two countries, and to the Supreme Ruler of the world, for such a war, in this peaceful era, when the appirit of Chistianity is diffusing itself over the earth. However men may differ as to its origin or necessity, all must concur in the opinion that every proper means should be employed to bring it to a speedy termination.

2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

3. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of Persons therein.

4. The utter depravity of human nature in 5. The incarnation of the Son of God, his mediatorial intercession and reign.

5. The incarnation of the Son of God, his mediatorial intercession and reign.

7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the consequence of the fall.

7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the consequence of the fall of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the ternal blessedness of the righteous and the ternal blessedness of the righteous and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

9. The divine institution of the Christian of the ordinances of baptism and perpetuity Supper.

The preamble to this basis was moved by twords:—'That the parties composing this and maintain what are usually understood to the same addectrine understated, viz.: 'I feel the anneed of basis,' said Mr. B. 'Without it, an orangamint Poper.' (The speaker here alluded to the idea of an indiscriminate Alliance of Ty, which had been advocated by Dr. Chaltothe, as far as possible, all real Christians, the witting of the signature of the single proper of the single proper of the fall of the single proper of against ropery. (The speaker here alluded to the idea of an indiscriminate Alliance of Protestant Christendom to act against Poperty, which had been advocated by Dr. Chalquers, which had been advocated by Dr. Chalquers, as far as possible, all real Christians. It general enough to include the great body of them, and yet exclude those who have no sympathy in the truths in which we agree. We are all united in resting our faith on the ever, on the most vital truths which we have first opposed to any alteration in the basis as previously reported and published by our contained in the eighth article.' [This article was added by a motion from the American My Scotch and American brethren have effected a change in my views.' [One of the was added by a medical beautiful and the state of the sta And Scotch and American brethren have effected a change in my views.' [One of the articles, I think a part of the ninth, on the perpetuity of the Sabbath, had been previously added, at the suggestion of the Scotch delegation.] Our eighth article will meet the writings of John Foster, in the last Biblical Repository draws the following received by

egation.] Our eighth article will meet the egation.] Our eighth article will meet the of truth every where. If we do not introduce this article now, we never can, as Dr. Hughes would have been no difficulty in introducing them if we had only begun so, but now it is improssible. I think, therefore, that our

would have been no difficulty in introducing in all moral and religious questions, is here the finite production for the contraction here done an important production of the contract of the contract and the contract of the

Free GASTERS (Fig. 1)

Free College of the Limits of the L

abasement; that he deserves punishment; and something tells him with the authority of it shall be measured to him again.

But the dishonesty between man and man, and its consequences, will bear no comparison God—dealt very treacherously with him. We have lied to him, and thought to conceal from him the iniquity of our hearts. We have him the iniquity of our gratitude, our affections are paid our vows. We have wowed, but never countless ways. Without pardon, without for our souls with anguish and despair—forever.

Rev. J. M. Coburn.

In melody like angel songs, and shine
With lustre, like a star's screnest glow:
We thank a star's screnest glow:
Then deathless hope shall in your souls abide,
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan., 1847.

For the Christian Reflector.

Miss Fidelia Coburn, and her Mission.

Messas. Epirons,—Though a stranger, I take like the tyo address you, asking the privilege of a gradient that mere of your since, in the Reflector, in behalf of the above lady, and her mission. Having seen a notice some time and by the New Hampshire State Convention to like the stranger of the shore of the shore of the stranger, I take the liberty to address you, asking the privilege of a star's screnest glow:

Then deathless hope shall in your souls abide,
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan., 1847.

Miss Fidelia Coburn, and her Mission.

Miss Fidelia Coburn, and her Mission.

Miss Fidelia Coburn of the shore of the shor

Walking in the Spirit,

And to this walking in the Spirit, there are 1. Light, without which there is no walking or working. 'The night cometh when no man can work.'

Miss F. Coburn is from Bloomfield, Me., and a Having been deeply impressed for about two years, with the mental and moral degradation of the fuging the following strength of the mental and moral degradation of the fuging her power to help them, she visited the Province

or working. 'The night cometh when no man can work.'

2. Confidence, to come at length 'unto the haven where we would be,' inasmuch as we are in the right way.

3. The love of the country to which we have David's longing, 'when shall I come to have David's longing, 'when shall I come to have David's longing, 'when shall I come to appear before the presence of God?' old Simon whence being absent, we appear before the presence of God?' old Simon whence being absent, we have David's longing, 'when shall I come to shave the for nearly two years, she remoted teacher, and commenced teacher, and comme

to depart and to be with Christ.

4. Assurance that we are in the right way to it. See that ye walk circumspectly, says the apostle, 'not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil.'

clergy. Upon this land, the colored people are allowed to settle, with a pre-emption right to purchase the land, when it shall come into market. When found there 100 colored families or market. When found there 100 colored families or market. the apostle, 'not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil.'

5. Sobriety, for 'Blessed are those that are the Lord,' which will be a sure guide unto the Lord,' which will be a sure guide unto he Lord, which will be a sure guide unto hem.

6. Peaceableness with their fellow-travel-there by Mr. Charles Gilpin, of Ohio, who tarried 6. Peaceableness with their fellow-travellers. See that we fall not out by the way, said Joseph to his brethren; which we most one another, envying one another, when common calamities or common blessings invite us most to unity.

there by Mr. Charles Gilpin, of Ohio, who tarried by a the end of a colored man's house—assisted in another, envying one another, when common blessings invite us most to unity.

there by Mr. Charles Gilpin, of Ohio, who tarried by at the end of a colored man's house—assisted in and felled some seven or eight acres of trees.—

Two years since I visited the settlement, and aided here in creeting a more comfortable log-house for her The Course of the cross that is extracted a control of the course of the cross that the cro

re-affirmed this motive under his own hand, and said that its promulgation alarmed the friends of the measure at the South, because it might drive their friends at the North, upon whose aid they relied to carry it, from

Disdaining to attain his object by indirec tion, he frankly declared it, and, although numbers in both houses of Congress from his own section of country were constrained by their own sense of the injustice and unconstitutionality of the measure to vote against it, members enough from the free States were found to vote for it,—to carry it. Texas was annexed as a slave State, and

Texas was annexed as a slave State, and the overthrow of a protective tariff, and a war with Mexico, have thus far been the consequences. It has extent of territory enough to make five or six other States of large size. The President, in his Message to Congress, congratulates them on the success which has thus attended our military and sent the state of cess which has thus attended our miniary and naval operations, and says, 'we have ac-quired military possession of a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union.' Are other slave States carved out of the territory of Texas, or of other foreign territory aced by conquest or by treaty, to be admitted into the Union?

after admitted into the Union?
The people of the free States have always been told by their brethren of the slave States, that slavery was entirely a State institution, and that the general government had nothing to do with it. It has been considered the state of t nad nothing to do with it. It has been con-ceded that this was the true exposition of the matter. But has it been practically so re-garded by the South, when the support or extension of the institution required the ac-tion of the Federal Government? At the time of the adoption of the Consti-tution of the United, States, there were seven

tution of the United States, there were seven free and six slave States. The published opinions of leading statesmen at the South, and other historical facts, go to show that the final extinction of the institution was looked for at no very distant day. So carefully was the Constitution formed, that when that event should take place, not one word or phrase of it would require to be altered, and no expression in it would give notice to posterity that such an institution ever existed.

The people of the free States have been taught by the action of the National Government, invoked by the South to enlarge the limits and give security to the institution of slavery, that that power may be exerted to restrict its limits and abolish its existence in the districts and territories of the United

ates, taking care not to meddle with in ithin the territory of a State. Must they continue forever to lend their

aid to the support of an institution which they believe to be morally and politically wrong, and against which the opinions of mankind are concentrating with the power of a gathering tempest?

Is it not time for them to resolve calmly

but firmly, that they cannot consent to the further extension of slavery, or to the admis-sion of any new slave State into this Union?

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1847.

foreign Correspondence.

Letters from the Absent Editor. NUMBER SIX.

DEDICATED TO S. G. SHIPLEY, ESQ., OF BOSTON Hayti.-Causes which led to the revolution.-Sketch of the

It is remarkable what an interest civilized nations have taken in this island of Hayti, during the last hundred years. It has been the subject of more volumes, pamphlets, and newspaper discussions, than all the other West India islands united. Spain, France. and England have repeatedly despatched powerful armies for its conquest, and it is safe to say that it has furnished more men in arms with a final resting-place than the whole of the United States of America. Its history has been written by so many, with such different prejudices and such important variations, that the searcher after truth, between Frenchmen, Englishmen, Spaniards, Haytiens, slavery-advocates and abolitionists, often becomes bewildered. He finds that he must make allowances, and rely much on his judgment. The histories of the French are partial than those of Englishmen; yet intelligent natives will tell you that all foreign writers have slandered Dessalines and eulogized Toussaint beyond what either merits, and that the cruelties of Haytien tyranny and revenge have been exaggerated, while the wrongs they have suffered have never been half told. Yet there are certain great facts which stand out with too much prominence to be denied by any party, and on the basis of these a candid inquirer may arrive at results more true and satisfactory, than would be reached by the perusal of any history, however voluminous its contents or particular its statements. The Haytiens themselves have their prejudices, and are liable to erroneous impressions no less than others. Nothing should be received as positively true which is not corroborated by indisputable facts or other concurrent testimony.

We have already alluded to the prospe condition of the island, as it respects agriculture and commerce previous to the revolution. Edwards, in his 'Historical Survey of St. Domingo,' published in 1796, tells us that the possessions of France in this noble island, were considered as the garden of the West Indies, and for beautiful scenery, richness of soil, salubrity and variety of climate. might justly be deemed the paradise of the new world. The white population number ed 31,000, and the slaves 480,000. The value of the exports averaged the enormous sum of twenty-five millions of dollars annu ally! The harbors were continually crowd ed with shipping. In 1787, there were freighted for Europe alone, 470 ships, many of which were of very large burthen. Su gar, cotton, coffee, and indigo were the principal articles of culture and export ;-at pres ent, the exports are chiefly mahogany, logwood, and coffee, all which are produced with comparatively little labor. This great prosperity, however, was based on an institution, which. violating the first rights of humanity, proved ultimately to be a volcano, sleeping only to accumulate an amount of wasteful and retributive energy, which no forces could repel, and no devices escape.

The emancipation of the slaves was no the first grand act in this sublime drama .-Other events preceded their insurrection and final freedom, which must not be passed without notice. There were in the colony, some 25,000 colored persons, who were not blacks

slaves. They were generally intelligent, plished, before the national assembly of once. Solomon, we are told, built several of are the cases which Roger Williams would and many of them were endowed with supe- France repealed its previous decree, by a rior capacities; yet their condition was in large majority. All confidence was thus, at many respects, exceedingly degraded and un- once and forever, destroyed, and the mulathappy. They were compelled to serve in toes and whites renewed their contest in St. the militia, without pay or allowance of any Domingo with redoubled vigor. kind, and to supply themselves with arms But in the succeeding year, (April, 1792, and ammunition at their own expense. Sub- the French assembly issued another decree ject to the caprice and tyranny of their white embracing all the provisions of that which superiors in rank, their only advantage was they passed the year previous and so sudder in the personal property which some of them, ly repealed, and which also provided for the

in spite of all obstacles, managed to acquire. appointment of three comm They were forbidden to hold any public to St. Domingo with authority to dissolve office, trust, or employment, however insig- the colonial assembly, suppress the war, and nificant. A mulatto could not be a clergy- establish affairs on a new basis. These man, nor a lawyer, nor a physician, nor an commissioners, with a large body of nation apothecary, nor a school-master. He could guards, arrived at Cape Francis in the month not even assume the name of the white of September following. Their coming was man to whom he owed his being. Neither followed with an increase rather than a supdid the distinction of color terminate, as in pression of hostilities. The planters refuses submission to their dictations, and both par tion. The taint in the blood was incurable, ties, strengthened by colored allies, especial and spread to the latest posterity. The dis- ly that of the commissioners, pursued the grace and degradation which slavery had at- war to such an extent, that hundreds of the tached to the African races, no beauty of inhabitants of Cape Francis fell in a general form, and countenance, and no brilliancy of massacre, and half the city was laid in asher

The Spirit of Prayer.

intellect, were adequate to overcome.

Under the pressure of accumulated grievances, this important class of people were easily excited to desperate efforts for the se-One of the most emphatic and gracio curity of their natural and obvious rights. promises of Holy Writ, is that which con Some of their number, at the period we refer nects itself with the distinguishing times to, were in Paris,—they or their mulatto fathere having acquired means to send them that there should then be poured forth the thither for an education. To them, and through them, to their kindred at home, was much is comprised in this promise and in the extended the sympathy of a powerful association in the French capital, entitled 'Amis simply an utterance. If it were, the wicked des Noirs, (Friends of the Blacks,) of which as well as the righteous, might engage in it, La Fayette and many other eminent men and equally expect the granting of their peti-were members. At length, the colored people resolved on enforcing their claims to emotion, though emotion doubtless is esse the full possession of the rights of citizenship. Large bodies of them appeared in arms, and that men, almost devoid of conscience, and the white militia was called out to the de- who have neither the fear nor love of God in fence of the towns; but after much alarm and their hearts, may be, and are, the subjects of little fighting, the disturbance was tempora-tender and deep sympathies. And since rily quelled. Some differences now arose man is a religious being, these sympathic between the French and the colonial govern-are actually sometimes seen flowing out ment, and also among the white inhabitants themselves, all which served to prepare the

No, prayer is not mere utterance nor em way for greater troubles that were soon to tion, and yet it includes both. But behind follow. It was on the 7th of November, both, there is, first of all, if the spirit of true 1790, that the men of color in the west and devotion be cherished, a sense of God on the the south rallied under Oge, who commenced a famous rebellion near to Cape Francis, the other. There is the sense of perishing a famous rebellion near to Cape Francis, (now Cape Haytien,) in the north; but who was doomed to an early disappointment. He had been educated in France, and had there had been educated in France, been stimulated to the fearful enterprize he the necessity of light, and power, and forgive undertook, by men who knew the grievances ness, of cleansing blood, of the sanctifying of his people better than their means of re- Spirit, and of acceptance with God. Sin is moving them; and his soul was fired with those ideas of liberty and equality, under the sinful.' In the approach of a rebel creature influence of which, France itself, at that day, before the throne of holiness, there is a range was heaving with political commotions. It was a movement of deep-laid plans and bold adventures, but signally unsuccessful. Within four months, Oge and his comrades were The condition of man, on account of it, is fell apprehended, and twenty of them were executed on the gallows, while Oge himself was cuted on the gallows, while Oge himself was

adjudged to be broken alive, and perished on the wheel. He is reputed to have possessed tion of his attributes, in the justice and merrare personal accomplishments and virtues, cy whereby he is revealed in the Saviour, in and his memory is now cherished in Hayti, the compassion and wisdom, likewise, whereas, in America, we cherish the names of our by he is revealed in the Holy Spirit.

revolutionary patriots.

When the news of Oge's death reached Paris, it excited universal indignation.—

The true spirit of prayer, moreover, is nourished in the elements of faith and holiness. It is no momentary, accidental, or Paris, it excited universal indignation.—
Scarce anything was talked of but the oppression and cruelty of the planters of St.

Domingo. Popular opinion was so much
There must be in it blended confidence and effected, and the members of the national assembly so far participated in it, that in the sembly so far participated in it, that in the month of May following, a decree passed that assembly, almost by acclamation, entitling the free people of color, in all the French Colonies, to all the privileges of French citizens. By this decree, the mulattrees were zens. By this decree, the mulattoes were not only secured against abuse, and allowed to vote, as were the whites, but they were eligible to seats in both the parochial and colonial assemblies. Thus were swept away in a moment, all the laws, usages, prejudices and opinions concerning these people, which had existed in the French colonies from their earliest settlement. It can be no matter of earliest settlement. It can be no matter of per, kept under and subdued my passions? Have I been filled with benevolence for the surprise to any, that the indignation of the planters and merchants of St. Domingo was terribly aroused. The most discordant interests were now united. So great was the rage at first, that it was proposed to seize all the ships and confiscate the effects of the French merchants then in the harbor. An embargo was actually laid, and a motion was made in the provincial assembly to pull down the national colors, and hoist the British standard in their place. The governor-genstandard in their place. The governor-general found his authority, with every idea of

colonial subordination, annihilated in a mo-May it not be forgotten that such a spir A general assembly was convened, composed of 176 deputies, but before it had accomplished any important purpose, it was all our churches and in every heart! blessings received, and is an earnest of their discovered that the slaves, as well as the free colored people, had been apprised of their

The New Massachusetts City.

humanity, and were aroused to the work of

revenge and revolution. The insurrection

We see it stated that the people of Merr broke out in the neighborhood of Cape Francis. It was wide-spread and simultaneous. mack, the site of the new city between Ando-The white persons on the plantations were ver and Methuen, have resolved at a public massacred, or forced to seek their safety in meeting lately held, that this place shall flight. The buildings and cane-fields were hereafter be called 'Lawrence.' This is obeverywhere set on fire. The town, sur- viously intended as a suitable tribute to one rounded with conflagrations, was in a state of the most honored names on the list of New of the utmost confusion and alarm. All the England manufacturers.

military force of the city was put in requisi- But we commenced writing with a leadion, and they went out to attack and repel a ing view of directing attention to the relibody of 4,000 negroes in the vicinity; but gious interests of the new city. Having had they fought to little purpose, for the number occasion to pass through the place several of revolters increased in more than a centu- times of late, we have been impressed with ple proportion to their losses, and the whites the vast importance of laying well there the were obliged to retreat. It would be impos- foundations of a pure Christianity-an imporsible for us to condense within proper limits tance not less certainly than of fixing firmly a full account of the scenes which followed, those of the granite erections that, as by Suffice it to say, the rebellion broke forth, touch of magic, are going up. A wide canal soon after, in other divisions of the island, is being dug for the purpose of diverting wa In Port au Prince and vicinity, it was led on ter from the Merrimack, which will soon by men of color, and it soon became an open be performing its work, in turning its thouwar, which raged with revolting horrors, un- sand or myriad spindles. A conduit for the til the close of the year. It did not lead to free circulation among the inhabitants there any proposals to emancipate the slaves, but a of 'the Water of Life,' it is hoped will be si concordat, or truce, was offered to the color- multaneously opened.

ed people, and a proclamation issued, secur- The materials of immense structures at ing to them the fulfilment of the French de- now in the quarrying and fitting process ree of May 15th. The primary object of scattered in all directions over the the revolution being thus attained, a suspen- site of the city. The scene is suited to bring sion of hostilities was the result. But strange to one's mind a picture of what must have been or pure-blooded Africans; neither were they to tell, scarcely was this great object accom- true anciently when cities were erected at

and at no very distant day, may be expected breach of the Sabbath, or profanation of God to rival Manchester, Fall River and even name, where there is no civil law to sustain Lowell. Most other denominations besides the Sabbath or prohibit blasphemy. 'In all the Baptists, have already become organized other cases,' says 'Justice,' that is in all cases in the place, are supporting public worship, of the profanation of the Sabbath, or of blace and bending themselves to the cultivation of phemy, done in a peaceable manner, Wilthis new and very important field.

Brief Articles.

parting words of a worthy mechanic in Cincinnati curve, 'give us short articles.' Correspondents must be this. We claim the prerogative of writing all the long, dull articles in the paper. Correspondents must be short and spicy. A long communication has not half the chance of publication that a small one has.'

New England, agrees with Williams; (and of course condemns our present system.) for he saks, What intelligent man in New England does not now do the same? that is, the same as Williams did in this respect.

2. The next error laid to my charge is my

and resolving to appeal to missionary and Bible or- verted and persecuting power. ganizations to have reference to this field as well as Let me ask 'Justice' whether it is consiste break up the meeting. Its practised adepts were there to fetter and defeat its deliberations and objects. S. S. Foster and company, in defiance of shame or even decency, in defiance of order, and shame or even decency, in defiance of order, and been on trampling all conventional rights under foot, were on the ground, acting as if by concert, and by an inspiration, shall we not say it, from beneath! The result of their unblushing attempts, was to make the meeting to a great extent, one of confinence of the con

in no small good.

Roger Williams.

Messes. Editors,-Will you allow me t nake a few remarks in vindication of myself an from some charges preferred against me by your correspondent Justice. Lam the more your correspondent 'Justice.' I am the more anxious to do this, because, as I love and venerate my Baptist brethren for their fidelity, energy, and zeal in the service of our We acknowledge our obligation to the author

power of the magistrate to punish breach of ter into true civil liberty,—a then law,' instead of adding his limitation, 'except

disturbance of the civil peace? It can become so only on being made a civil offence by the statute, requiring or prohibiting what the law of God in the first table, requires or prohibits. A man may utter the most dread. On the incompatibility of slavery with civil liberul imprecations and blasphemies from morn- ty, the preacher expresses himself in the following ing till evening, without any breach of the emphatic manner: civil peace, if there is no civil law to forbid 'I need scarcely say that domestic slavery, as i civil peace, if there is no civil law to forbid it; because he may do it in an orderly, peaceable manner. So if there is no law requiring and compelling the community to observe the Christian Sabbath, it can be no breach of the civil peace to do any thing on the Sabbath, which is lawful to be done on other days. Stores may be opened and business done; work shops may resound with the noise of tools; theatres and ball rooms may be opened, and crowds resort to them, as well on the Sabbath as on other days, provided it the substantial of the succession of private rights. Yet there are millions among us for whom a government of equal laws exists in vain. It is this great fact, which, if any one fact can, will ret work the destruction of our national compact. It is this which is now dividing them against each other. It

these in regions that were before a wilder-not have the magistrate punish; that is, he would not have him punish in any case of How important that a process of moral offence against the first table; for these are quarrying, superstructure and finish, should all the cases, which are strictly speaking, ofneanwhile with equal energy be going on. fences against the first table. If there is a The new city contains already over three rout, or riot connected with them, it makes thousand inhabitants, is rapidly increasing, no part of them, and is not punished as any

liams denied the right of the magistrate to punish, as an invasion of personal freedom. But our magistrates at this day punish th breach of the Sabbath and blasphemy, how The 'National Era,' the new Anti-slavery paper ever peaceably done, and yet no one consider t an invasion of personal freedom. But Jus-BERVITY is the life of a good newspaper. The tice' supposes that every intelligent man New England, agrees with Williams; (and o

The Era manifests editorial wisdom in beginning with such a purpose. Those who conduct a populary that Williams sent a treatise to the lar weekly newspaper, and those who contribute to its pages, are in danger of forgetting the above. Such a periodical is not a Review nor Magazine, for this is in Felt's Annals, of which Bancroft nor repositors for learning the state of the did not want to have it sent for. My authority for this is in Felt's Annals, of which Bancroft nor repository for long articles of even rare merit. says that it is 'an accurate and useful work who write, whether editors or correspond- the fruit of much original research.' P. 63, Those who write, whether editors or correspondents, will be wise to bear this in remembrance. It is not be understood that the religious journal is not to contain weighty and valuable matter. This it must contain. But let it be matter of rich, condensed, pithy variety. Such, to our mind, is the Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and Council of Plymouth.'—Again: Mr. Williams with the flowering and the fl model of a good paper, and our purpose is in con-formity with it. We hope to receive the assistance stating that as he had been required to leave of all our friends in the work of making the Re- a copy with the Governor of Plymouth, h thought proper to have it known to the authorities of Massachusetts,' Now if Fel Conference on Slavery.....Comeouterism. has given a true account of Williams' apolo gy, it would seem to be a natural inference The Conference intended to be composed of reli-that Williams first sent the treatise; for he rious men opposed to American slavery and seek- says,—and he must certainly be allowed t ing earnestly its overthrow, met pursuant to appointment, at Tremont Chapel, on Thursday last.

A course of action looking to the South, as legitimately within the reach of missionary and Bible in
authorities.' This does not look like its beduence, as much so as other portions of the world, ing drawn from him by 'the mandate of per

thers, was adopted and a large and efficient com- for him to hold me up to the view of his mittee appointed to carry out such a course of acbrethren, as a detractor and slanderer, and We cannot but hope, that good will result thus seek to banish me from their good feel from such an advance movement, if conducted, as ings, merely for the expression of my opinions while at the same time he is The meeting promised to be one of unusual interest. Many had come together to attend it. The complaints of the intolerance and cruelty of terest. Many had ceme together to attend it. The religious mind of the community seemed, to a good degree, ripe for grave and Christian action against merely for the expression of his opinions slavery. But Comeouterism, ever putting on new freaks and phases, had resolved, if possible, to courteous and kind.

R. Crowell.

Banyard's Mississippi.

dom witnessed a scene more fitted to excite within the bosom not dead to all sense of right, and to very fine susceptibility, feelings of deep indigna-on and abhorrence.

We take the liberty of expressing the hope that

And I can truly affirm that no exhibition that I have the next meeting called, will be surrounded in its membership by each well defined guards, as to admit of no possible equivocation or mistake. In fact, should it not be a conference of evangelical church snound it not be a conference of evangelical church members and no other! Do not a thousand voices admonish us from all directions, of reform and moral influence, that there is no other class with whom it is either safe or practicable, in religious relations it is either safe or practicable, in religious relations are supported by the compensate of the magnificent admetter. And every constrainty to exponent all wheat compensate the magnificent admetter. And every certainly, to co-operate? 'What communion hath and cypress, the magnificent palmetto, and ever light with darkness? Nat communion hath variety of geraniums, of size and beauty most remarkable. The representation of the moonlight been without its benefits, and will result, we doubt not, in the influences which it so strongly developed in no small good. to herself. Let no one who has the least taste for noble scenery, omit seeing this very novel and very beautiful representation. It offers one of the most innocent and rational enjoyments that can be pre-sented, and is interesting to childhood, youth and turity. I cannot help congratulating the artist on his successful fulfilment of a very original idea.

Christianity and Civil Liberty.

common Master, I am desirous of standing Rev. J. N. Granger, for a copy of a Thanksgiving as well in their view as truth and justice will sermon bearing the above title, delivered by him is the meeting house of the First Baptist church, Prov I am charged, 1. With the error of saying that Roger Williams came out against the orate and lucid vindication of the principles that enthe Sabbath, profane swearing, and the like offences against the first table of the Divine as the subjects of civil government, the author thus

law,' instead of adding his limitation, 'except in such cases as did disturb the civil peace.'

If in this I committed an error, I am not alone responsible, for I gave it as I found it in Hutchinson, Felt and Gammell. Supposing that I could rely on these authorities, especially the last, for Williams' true opinion in the matter, I looked no further. But on writing my second communication for the Boston Recorder, I cast my eye on the Review of Gammell in the North American, and observed for the first time the above limitation, and on repeating this opinion of Williams, was careful to give it. This I hope will satisfy Justice,' that I did not intend to misrepresent Williams' language. But the limitation, in my humble opinion, amounts to nothing; and so probably thought Professor Gammell, or he would have inserted it; for we can hardly suppose he was ignorant of it. For how can an offence against the first table of the moral law ever be in itself a disturbance of the civil peace? It can become a so only on being made a civil offence.

Is the subjects of civil government, the author thus emarks:—

So powerful a thing as Religion must exert a great influence over its votaries, whatever the religion be. Whether it be true or false, it will rule the man. We confess that tous, that must be a religion radically false in its principles of interpreting the screed records, and untrue in its spirit and precepts, whose great practical force is employed in arming men with arguments against the institutions of our falser. To us that appears a denial of Christianity, an abominable perversion of its plain and precepts, whose great practical force is employed in arming men with arguments against the institution, it sail a tower show a great practical force is employed in arming men with arguments against the institution, in the sake of ore seed, and untrue in its spirit and precepts, whose great practical force is employed in arming men with arguments against the institution, and on repeating the screen records, and untrue in its

on the Sabouth as on other days, provided it States and imbittering them against each other. be done in a peaceful, orderly manner. Such is this which is making so wide a difference between

northern and southern policy, and separating the interests of the two sections more and more every year. It is this which is controlling the politics of the country, and throwing the great strength of one party into the North, and that of the other party into the North, and that whe has prevention to the Union, and the available of the population of the available of the population of the available of the population of the available of the North to the Union, and when the proper party into the North to the Union, and when the proper party into the North to the Union, and when the proper party into the North to the Union, and when the proper party in the Province was put in operation about three weeks ago. It connects of the proper functions: the proper party in the North to t

land, both of which have to so fearful an extent discourageu, some geometric proved recreant to freedom, than to the 'Liberty done, and they are determined to persevere. Party.' Let it not be understood by this that we May Heaven help them in the work.

J. C. are bound to any party organization whatsoever. We certainly are not. But we cannot think that blame here lies exclusively in one direction.

As to the application of Christianity in the way of extending civil liberty, and bringing slavery as its direct antagonism to an end, who that has been made free by Christ, does not feel its urgent necessity! How shall it be done! What process of application shall be defined, which will make the been accustomed to hear as giving forth oracular in 1797, and preached there twelve years; his l members are at this moment, without a proclaimed misgiving, not only actually involved in slavery, but are defending it as Divine. And these are men who would scorn to be told that ours is a better gospel than their's, or our religions to the control of the con who would scorn to be told that ours is a better gospel than their's, or our religious teachers better exponents of it than they. How shall they be reached with the system under which as so many pillars they have placed themseives, and our Christanity thus prove itself to be verily the author and handmaid of civil liberty! handmaid of civil liberty!

Crime in Massachusetts.

An abstract of returns of keepers of Jails and

Adultery and Lewd Conduct, 126; Assault, 496; Burglary, 36; Forgery, 13; Homicide, 12; Intemperance, 2916; Keeping of Brothels, 36; Larceny, 1682; Making or Passing Counterfeit Money, 25; Perjury, 3; Rape, 8; Vagrancy, 210; All other Criminal Offences, 892.
Total commitments to Jails and Houses of Correction, for crimes, 5755.

Letter from Canada West. Beamsville, C. W., Jan. 15, 1847.

a small village twenty-five miles north-west to Robert Hall; it has been in the largest Baptist church in Niagara district, mumbering about one hundred and eighty members. The pastor, Rev. George Silver, is an amiable, though not what would be calling the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the production of his row accepted to the noble in the nob ed by the Yankees a very smart, man. His talents are respectable, however, and he is sound, the genuine Silver. This church is becoming noted for the liberality of its members; a feature which it is to be wished was more generally seen among Christians. A

fruit. In other words, though discursive, he is entertaining. He is, I believe, much esteemed by his people. At noon on the same day, his congregation repaired to the beautiful Ontario, distant one mile, where the ordinance of baptism was administered to two candidates, by cutting a hole in the ice. One of them was a young man, the other, the (see ond) wife of the pastor. She has formerly been a Congregationalist. She must be sixty years of age. However uninviting, to some, the place where she was buried with Leave in baptism, she went into the graws the same proposed —1. The duty expenses the following was proposed:—1. The duty expenses. some, the place where she was buried with Jeaus in baptiam, she went into the grave with a willing heart, and came out with a discharge; and 3. The consequences of and discharge; and 3. The consequences of and discharge;

To the general pleasure which we have experienced in the perusal of this discourse, there would have been an addition, had the author in his denunciation of prescribed forms of political and other action, himself restricted on a restrict of the second of tion, himself pointed out a method by which the houses. I know of but one publication in the maintenance and extension of civil liberty could be better realized. If it be claimed that Christianity and its friends, though tried and true, and the will do this, we will not dissent, for here is the most worthy class of people, are not numerrock of our confidence. But can Christianity herself do it by repose or by inertness,—by simply pro-lar men, the wealthy English and the clan-nish Scotch, are almost as a body, habitual drinkers—to use the most charitable term. The friends of the cause, however, are not land, both of which have to so fearful an extent discouraged; some good has already been

New Hampshire.

gospel that diffusive element that shall leaven the well known in this State, where he labored in dif-whole mass of oppression and remove it! It is ferent places for several years. He was born, I be-lieve, in Cheshire, Ms. He was settled in Runney utterances, ministers of the gospel, and church bors were greatly blessed, and large additions were

ton, making it much more convenient to those who wish to visit the Institution from the East and South. An arrangement has been made so that students are to be conveyed by stage, between New pers of Jails and for the year endsceretary of State, mary: overseers of Houses of Correction for the year onling Nov. 1, 1846, sent us by the Secretary of State, heen removed from the hill, down into the village adjoining the Boarding-house, which will add Whole number of prisoners (including Debtors) in all the Jails and Houses of Correction, during the year ending November 1st, 1845, 6544 Males, 4943; Females, 953; Adults, 4999; Minors, 897; White persons, 5518; Colored 378; Married, 156; Not stated whether married or not, 4983; Able to read or write, 2163; Addieted to intemperance, 2125; Confined for debt, 953; Confined for insanity, 40; Natives of Massachusetts, 1126; Natives of of Massachusetts, 1126; Natives of other place very much. The number of scholars at both departments is larger this winter than last, Natives of Massachusetts, 1126; Natives of other place very much. Not stated whether married or not, 4983; Able to read or write, 2163; Addicted to intemperance, 2165; Confined for debt, 953; Confined for insanity, 40; Natives of Massachusetts, 1126; Natives of other States, 755; Natives of other countries, 1295; Persons whose nativity is not given, 3398; Remaing in confinement, November 1st, 1846, 743; Average cost of board of each prisoner, per week, \$1 671-2; Estimated value of labor in Houses of Correction, \$15,495 76. Total amount of expenses of Jaits and Houses of Correction, during the year, \$65,778 11.

Adultery and Lewd Conduct, 126; Assault, 496; Burglary, 36; Forgery, 13; Homicide, 12; Intemperance, 2316; Keeping of Brothels, 36; Larceny, 1682; Making or Passing Counterfeit Money, 25; Perjury, 3; Rape, 8; Vagrancy, 210; All other Coincide Officarce, 809.

education, as she was one of its regular graduates.

I was somewhat amused the other day, in being made acquainted with the following incident. An Messes Editors,—My letter is dated at an extract, entitled 'Pretty Preaching,' and attributed

Dedication and Installation

him, donit as the white man hear day, God whe lette an earn

AT SOUTH ABINGTON

bers is a feature which it is to be wished was more generally seen among Christians. A short time since, an agent of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. Mr. Griswold, came here from the States, and after preaching two Sabbaths, he visited the people, and raised a subscription of sixteen hundred dollars; six hundred to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand to be paid by next June, and one thousand that Mr. Griswold is still in the Province engaged in this good work, and that he meets with most praiseworthy success wherever he goes.

The Baptists are not numerous in Canada West; scattered believers inhabit almost every town, but only here and there is found an organized church. Hamilton, twenty-two miles west of this place, a city numbering about eight thousand inhabitants, contains only one Baptist church of between sixty and seventy members. I spent last Sabbath there, and heard the Rev. Alfred Booker, pastor of said church. He is an Englishman, somewhat advanced in years, remarkably fluent in his speech, but not a remarkably close semenizer, if one can judge from hearing him on two occasions. He is slightly given to rambling in his discourses, but is so lucky, however, as to get back to his starting point quite often; and he always comes with a boquet of fragrant flowers or a dish of delicious fruit. In other words, though discursive, he is entertaining. He is, I believe, much esteemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same teemed by his people. At noon on the same

THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

charging it. Each of these divisions was filled up with most excellent and important matter. The whole tendency of the discourse was highly practical, and though most salutary at all times, would seem especially and eminently adapted to the present. undred young Sabbath sports and witness ! Alas! the air beginning

Washington.

Massas. Editors,—The question of slavery in- cause of the fire is stated to have been a Messus. Entrops,—The question of slavery involved in the Oregon Bill, was put to rest by a vote on Saturday last. Mr. Burt's amendment, recognizing or endeavoring to get a recognition of the Missouri compromise, was rejected by 113 to 82. Every southern member voting for it, every northern member voting for it, every northern man, save five against it. This looked encouraging for the friends of freedom.

The 'Lieut. General Bill' was again brought up the Saveta discussed two days and defeated by the sale on. The night was extremely cold, and the wind bew a gale from N. W., which, together with a recognition of the fire of the sale of the fire is stated to have been a row amongst the frequenters of the establishment, in whom a campating the frequenters of the establishment, in whom the frequenters of the establishment, in which, either a camphene lamp was broken, or a stove kicked over. This is the current report respecting the origin of the fire. The parties special in a carpenter's shop adjoining the saleon.

The 'Lieut. General Bill' was again brought up the saleon.

The night was extremely cold, and the wind bew a gale from N. W., which, together with a carpenter's of the frequenters of the establishment, in which, either a camphene lamp was broken, or a stove kicked over. This is the current report respecting the origin of the fire. The parties special lamp was broken, or a stove kicked over. This is the current report respecting the origin of the fire. The parties appear to the free is stated to have been a row amongst the frequenters of the establishment, in which, either a camphene lamp was broken, or a stove kicked over. This is the current report respecting the frequenter is stated to have long at the frequenters of the establishment, in which, either a camphene lamp was broken, or a stove kicked over. This is the current

in the Senate, discussed two days, and defeated by scarcity of water, caused the fire to spread with 28 to 21. This gave rise to some sharp passages at great rapidity, and soon enveloped a large number arms, the next day, between Col. Benton and Mr. Scalboun. The former was extremely boisterous and flames. Of the dwelling houses burnt, nearly all sensitive, the latter was very willy, and playful, evi-

earrying on the war, passed the House to-day, as did also the Navy and Indian Bills yesterday. The niture.' From seventy-five to a hundred tenements Loan Bill provides also for a re-issue of ten millions treasury notes under the Bill of last year. So that the new Bill will in fact be a 33 million loan. It The area covered by the fire is said to be several pledges the proceeds of the public lands for the paypledges the process of the public lands for the payment of the interest. This is a large amount to borrow in one year; and one is almost tempted to put the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is the question asked in the days of old, 'Wherefore is a rumor also that one that one could see to read by it at the great of the city. It was seen in Salez, but good could be done with the thirty-three millions of West end of the city. It was seen in Salem, but

dollars.

It is thought Mr. Calhoun will ere long make a move in favor of recalling the army this side the Rio Grande, to await the result of negotiations, which Mexico refuses ever to entertain, while our troops are on her soil. It is thought that a decided major-various articles of property.'

on the Army Bill, providing for two Chaplains, one just returned from a journey of 25 miles to bury ny for each of the new Regiments, at one thousand dolwing. Mrs. Lydia S. Ripley, in her native town and lars salary each, to be elected by the respective reg- among her kindred.'

The voting in the House for the last two days, has cast some doubt over the fate of the Wilmot From the London Anti-Slavery Reporter for December, we learn that the British District Organization of the Alliance was lately formed at Manchester, have somehow taken great encouragement for the last forty-eight hours.

Revival in Austerlitz, N. Y.

that he would lead in prayer for her. In a moment he fell on his knees, the congregation following him, and commenced expressing by signs, his heart's desire and prayer to God. The house was as silent as the grave, while he poured from his heart, into the ear of the Lord God of Sabaoth, that prayer, which entered not into the chambers of the ear of man. We felt—we knew, his prayer was heard in heaven though not on earth. About noon the next day, the young lady, as we trust, gave her heart to God. She is now enabled to point to the throne where Leava sits, and to say, with her finger-rande where Leava sits, and to say, with her finger-rande where Leava sits, and to say, with her finger-rande. that he would lead in prayer for her. In a mon where Jesus sits, and to say, with her finger-made letters: I love Him, ves, I love Him.

A. A. R.

Vermont.

The Courier has the following in reference to Ruthind Railroad. the Rutland Railroad.

The Courier has the following in reference to the Ruthand Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the Ruthand Railroad Company, held on the 13th inst., Messrs. Nathan Rice, John Howe, and B. T. Reed were chosen directors from this city, in place of Messrs. Samuel Henshaw, Samuel Dana, and Horace Gray, who declined a re-election. Eighty-five and a half miles of the line have been put under contract to very responsible persons at highly favorable rates—fifty-one and a half miles, from Burlington to Brandon, at \$7175 per mile, for grading, masomy, bridging, road crossings, depot grounds, under-bill delivery of iron and materials on the route, and putting it down—in fact, for the entire construction of this part of the road, with the exception of the cost of the iron rails and spikes. The thirty-three miles from Bellows Falls to Mount Holly, including the summit, is also let at various prices, in the agree gate, amounting to \$36,000—less than Mr. Gilbert estimated. This result must be highly satisfactory to the engineer, directors, and friends of the route, who have had so many obstacles to contend with. The remaining thirty-one and a half miles will be located and put under contract as early as the season will admit.

WHO HAS SYMPATHY WITH THE MEXICANS !-- A correspondent of the Courier, writing by way of con-trast of the threatened war with England some time since, and the existing war with Mexico, says:—

ment of the teeth.

since, and the existing war with Mexico, says:—

'How different the case in this war with Mexico?' Mexico is weak, feeble, powerless. We have her already by the throat. She can scarcely gasp. We know, Mexico knows, the world knows, that if we put forth our full strength, we can crush her at the first grasp,—that we can tear her limb from limb, and scatter her disjointed members, in trembling fragments, where they can never be reunited. Not only has she absolutely no power to attack us, but she cannot defend herself. In point of strength, we are the wolf, she is the lamb. The resemblance is good in this respect, if in no other. Where is the woman or child, throughout this whole confederacy, that has by day or by night, one passing fear of Mexico.—one passing thought of those horrors which daily fill the minds of the whole Mexican population?

The war does not touch us in any of its wors forms. We are blind and deaf to its hideous deform, itses of the gospel and brethren of the Sons of Temperance, of which Order he was a member.'

seem especially and eminently adapted to the present.

The sermon in the afternoon, at the installation of the Rev. W. F. Stubbert, was preached by Rev. Dr. Choukes, from 2 Tim. 2:15—3 Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman, that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. The opening, even before he named its text, was a very affectionate address to the pastorelect, which impressed us with an agreeable surprise. It embraced the sentiments of Chistian fellowship, hearty confidence, and personal friendship. The discourse in plan and style, was simple and elegant. It was forcibly appropriate, both to the times, and the particular occasion.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Middleboro', whom we hoped to have had the pleasure of hearing in the evening, being unable to attend, we were favored with the services of Rev. Mr. King, Congregational minister. His text was from Isa.—I For my ways are not your ways, 'etc. Doctrine:—The Divine conceptions and plans of operation are infinitely above those of men. This truth was amplified and illustrated variously, and with great interest. Much praise is due to the choir of singers, who added greatly to the interest of the day. The anthems and chants chosen for the occasion, were truly excellent, and well performed. Indeed, all the services were agreeable and happy, and cannot but have produced a beneficial influence on the minds of those present. In that temple on earth, may multitudes be fitted through Divine grace, for the tem-

re produced a beneficial intuence on the animal of the present. In that temple on earth, may multiple present. In that temple on earth, may multiple boston was visited with one of the most destructive fires known within the last few years. The Travitoria of the most destructive fires known within the last few years. eller states that the fire broke out about half-past ten o'clock in the evening, in one of the bowling alleys attached to, and in the rear of a drinking place, called the 'Neptune House,' situated in Haverhill street, Washington, Jan. 21st, 1847. between Traverse and Causeway streets. The

dently having the best of the affair.

The Bill for Joaning twenty-three millions, for able to bear the loss by breakage which in such ca-

ity in each House of Congress, is in favor of recalling the army, but no one is willing to move first.

The Senate has to-day engrafted an amendment tist church, Foxboro', this State, writes:—'I have

last forty-eight hours.

A few days, however, will settle this great question, and it will be known whether we are to add any more stave territory to the Union.

The new Anti-slavery paper is moving off very quietly, although the corporation or common council of the city of Georgetown, have held a meeting and resolved to enforce the law. A seat is given to Dr. Baily among the Reporters in the House.

His development is that of a grattleman.

Saveholders from their body. About five hundred persons were present, representing the leading determinations in the country, and vet only five disseased from the country, and vet only five disseased from the resolution when it was taken. The resolution closed in these words:—"Upon mature deliberation on the whole case, but without pronouncing any judgment on the personal Christianity of slaveholders, we agree to declarate the country. The personal country and the country and

INCREASE OF SLAVE TERRITORY .- It is pleasing to see the movement of the Democratic, as well as Whig party, against the addition of new slave terri-In answer to prayer, the friends of Zion in Austerlitz, are enjoying the reviving grace of God. Some
six or eight are indulging hope in Christ. Since
the work commenced, which is still progressing, a
scene of thrilling interest has occurred.

One evening a sister in Christ, arose and requested the prayers of Christians for her unconverted
sister that was present, who is deaf and dumb.
This request was made known to a dear brother in
Jesus, who is deaf and dumb together with a wish
that he would lead in prayer for her. In a moment
that he would lead in prayer for her. In a moment

Bederhan Bey, chief of the Kurds, after his massa-

THE RECHABITE RECORDER .- A number of this Is it not to be feared that she will arise in Judg- sheet lying before us, announces the existence of a ment to the condemnation of many, who having new order. To what extent are new orders and organizations to multiply? Strange that Christian is a name so disliked and passed over, and that names enigmatical, mysterious, or specious, should be sul stituted for it, and made, as we actually see, the only

wich, to become their pastor. The 'Dental Mirror,' published by H. G.

axine commenced in Boston, devoted to the treat-ment of the teeth.

MEXICAN SEABOARD DEFENCES.—During the past month there has been four Northers in the Gulf, all of which have done much injury to the sourced to them on the importance of daily studying the Scriptures, after which, Bibles, as a donation of the Massachusetts Bible Society, were presented to each member of the company. The entire service is described as having been very interesting and impressive. We hope the soldiers will read their Bibles more carefully than heretofore, and learn therefrom, the guilt and inhumanity of war, especially such a war as this country is now waging against Mexico.

The Saturday Rambler, conducted by Chs. H. Simonds & Co., and edited by W. Simonds, Esq., has reached a second volume. It is a hand-some paper, and meets with a liberal patronage.

The revival in Charlestown, we are happy to learn still continues with an increase of interest.

Several conversions have occurred in the First.

General Intelligence.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Petitions in the Senate and House, have been presented for a railroad from North Plympton to the Tremont Iron works in Warcham; also for a railroad from Salem to Lowell; from the Eastern Railroad Company, for leave to extend this road to Salisbury. On the resolve of Mr. Hayden, expressive of the thanks of the Legislature to General Taylor, and the officers, and men under his communicate 'every body, civilian or soldier, from Salisbury. On the resolve of Mr. Hayden, expressive of the thanks of the Legislature to General Taylor, and the officers, and men under his communicate 'every body, civilian or soldier, from Salisbury. On the resolve of Mr. Hayden, expressive of the thanks of the Legislature to General Taylor, and the officers, and men under his communicate 'every body, civilian or soldier, from Salisbury. On the resolve of Mr. Hayden, expressive of the Hayden the Cambridge of Salisbury.

There was a great meeting at the Merchants Exchange, New York, on Friday last, the object of which was to promote the subscription to the stock of the Hudson river road.

The immates of the Female Prison at Sing Sing were permitted to spend New Year's day in a social road from Boston to Woonsocket, and a bill reported to incorporate the Westminster Academy. The order calling upon the Governor to furnish the House with all particulars in relation to the volunteers, was taken from the table and adopted.

Saturday a Bill was introduced to incorporate the city of Charlestown, several important bills passed to a third reading. A number of bills passed to a third reading. A number of bills passed to a third reading. A number of bills passed to a third reading on Monday, which we shall name when passed. A petition was presented from the Worcester County Manual Labor High School, the form the table and dependent of the transfer of the very body of the transfer of the very body of the transfer of the very body of the transfer of the very bod

iding on Monday, which we shall hame seed. A petition was presented from the ter County Manual Labor High School, for a of their corporate name.

We learn from the Ypsilanti Sentinel, that no less than twenty-two cases of divorce have been decreed in Washtenaw during the past year.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Steamship Hibernia, Capt Ryrie, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., arrived at this port on Monday morning, after a very raugh passage. The Hibernia brought out ninety-four passengers besides the new Governor General of Canada, and other diginatives.

The weather in England has been unusually severe, more so than had been known for several years. The political atmosphere of the country continues heated and somewhat ominous. Military preparations were increasing. The grain trade is in an animated state. Wretchedness in Ireland is reported as having reached an almost upprecedented extense. The message of tresident Polk meets with little favor from the English press. In Spain, there is fresh prospect of another outbreak of civil will be favor from the English press. In Spain, there is fresh prospect of another outbreak of civil will will be a summer the series of the country continues heated and almost upprecedented extense. The message of the results of the series of the country continues heated and somewhat ominous. Military preparations were increasing. The grain trade is in an animated state. Wretchedness in Ireland is series of the country continues heated and somewhat ominous. Military preparations were increasing. The grain trade is in an animated state. Wretchedness in Ireland is series of the country continues heated and somewhat ominous. Military preparations were increasing. The grain trade is in an animated state. Wretchedness in Ireland is series of the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present House of Assembly, says the Alburn 2 to determine the present H

American grain is made admissible through EngI and into France, if going in British vessels.

Turkey.—Intelligence from Persia brings distressing accounts of the continued persecution of the
Nestorians of the mountains by the Kurds. A tribe
of pastoral Nestorians, called the Khozani, who had
hitherto escaped the savage fury of the Kurdish chief,
have been his last victiums. Bedherhan Bey demanded 25,000 sheep of the dunga, or head shepherd of
the Khozani. The dunga, or head shepherd of
the Khozani demand, repaired to the Kurdish camp and offered half the number. Bedherham,
so far from accepting the proposition, had the dunga seized and flung down a precipice; then, with the
bleeding and mangled body borne before him, he
marched into the territory of the Khozani. In a few
days the whole country was laid waste with fire and
sword. Sixty-seven villages were pillaged and the
burnt. At a place called Khabour he murdered 800
personos in cold blood.

The most horrible cruelties were everywhere perpetrated by these monsters. Mar Johannah, the
second patriarch was impaled alive. Several Nestorians, particularly the priests, had oil poured over
their bodies, and were then roasted before a slow
fire, amidst the jeers and savage yells of their tormenters.

DOMESTIC.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—The brig Gerhard Hermann, of and from Bremen, for Texas, went ashore near Galveston island, 30th ult., and became a total loss. The captain was drowned in the ceabin, and seven or eight passengers died from the combined effects of cold and exhaustion.—Courier.

ROBBERY IN CONCORD.—Two cases of was a goods, the property of the comment of the composition of the com

en goods, the property of the community of Shakers, at Shaker Village, N. H. were stolen recently from the Eagle Hotel, in Concord. The cases contained flamel drawers, shirts, hose, &c., all of which were labelled with the customary mark of the manufacture.

PLANK ROADS.—The subject of building plank roads is attracting much attention in the western part of New York. The advantages of these roads, where the country is level, are obvious. The roads where the country is level, are obvious that all seasons of the year, with much heavier loads than can at any time be drawn on a common road. During the wet season, when the common roads are greatly in their favor, taking into consideration the saving of time, the injury and jading of horses, the breakage of wagons, repairs of harnesses, and even the risk of life. The cest per mile for a plank road in the western part of New York, including grading, is estimated at \$3,150.—Journal.

Bristol, Rhode Island, Produce for Londom Market.—Mr. Samuel White, has this week sold upwards of 600 bushels of fine looking onions, which are to be shipped at New York for the Londom market. We should not be surprised if vessels should enter our harbor next season to load entirely with onions for Europe.—Bristol Phenix.

Effect of the Wess.—The news from

UNFORTUNATE ATTEMPT.—One of the pris-

The revival in Charlestown, we are happy to learn still continues with an increase of interest. Several conversions have occurred in the First church during the past week, and in the High St. church, ten were baptized by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Blain, last Sabbath.

The We learn that a company of Volunteers were in attendance at the First church, last Sabbath, and that a discourse exceedingly appropriate to the occasion, and impressive, was preached by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Neale.

The most painting in the criminal in public for three days previous to the exceution. He was exposed under the vestibule of the Hotel de ville stached with chains to the exceution. He was exposed under the vestibule of the Hotel de ville stached with chains to the exceution. He was exposed under the vestibule of the Hotel de ville stached with chains to the exceution. He was exposed under the vestibule of the Hotel de ville stached with chains to the exceution. He was exposed under the vestibule of the Hotel de ville stached with chains to the exceution. He was exposed under the vestibule of the Hotel de ville stached with chains to the exceution. He cannot passed in Darmstadt, Germany, without there being in that capital a criminal exceution. Recently, however, the record has been guillounced for the murder of his brother and two of his sisters, induced to the value by the hope of getting their money in his possession. The most painting the carliest years of the colony.

CRMINAL PUNISHMENTING GEMMANY.—More in the carliest years of the colony.

CRMINAL PUNISHMENTING GEMMANY.—More than 22 years had passed in Darmstadt, Germany, without there being in that capital a criminal excention. Recently, however, the record has been guillounce for the murder of his brother and two of his sisters, induced to the values by the hope of getting their money in his possession. The most painting the passed in

Late from Mexico.—An express from Santa Anna, demands \$8,000,000 immediately. This must come from the clergy, who are obstinate, and who threaten, if the extortion is made, to excommunicate 'every body, civilian or soldier, from Santa Anna down to a corporal.'

belied with the customary mark of the manufacturers.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, to prevent kidnapping, and for the suppression of slavery in the Commonwealth.

With onions for Europe.—Bristol Phenix.

Effect of the News.—The news from Europe, by the Rochester, of which we give a telegraphic report to-day, has had no effect on the Baltimore market, unless it is to make holders rather more firm.—There have been no sales of flour or grain of any consequence, nor have we heard that any advance in prices has been attempted.—Baltimore Pat. last evening.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, P. M.—The convicts in the Alleghany county jail organized, themselves and attempted to force their way out, and with the intention of liberating all prisoners. Among the intention of liberating all prisoners. Among the were forced when the discovery was made and their plan frustrated.

Unfortunate Attempt.—One of the pris-

UNFORTUNATE ATTEMPT.—One of the prisoner confined in the Louisville jail attempted to ecape, on the 8th inst. In jumping from a considerable elevation he crushed one of his legs in a horrible manner. Notwithstanding this, he dragged himself along nearly a square where he was found nearly frozen to death. So severe were the injuries he received that his limb was amputated.—Cour.

City of Syracuse.—A public meeting of citizens was held on the 12th inst., at which it was agreed to apply to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the 'city of Syracuse,' the new city to embrace the corporate limits of the village of Saina. This would give this municipality a population of about fourteen thousand.—B.

James M. Mason, of Winchester, Va. has been

ARRIVAL OF MR. DEAN AT HONG KONG, DEATH or MRS. DEVAN.—Accounts received at the Mission ary Rooms by the last steamer, state that Mr. Dean arrived at Hong Kong in October in health, after a voyage of one hundred and five days. On the 21st of the same month he received the unexpected and very painful intelligence of the death of Mrs. Devan at Canton. The date of her decease had not been ascertained. Mrs. Devan we learn, was a daughter of David Hale, Esq. one of the editors and proprietors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MEXICAN SEABOARD DEFENCES.—During the past month there has been four Northers in the Guilf, all of which have done much injury to the equadron. Some Mexican sagely replied during the Newburyport, Dec. 28, of consumption, Mrs. Roola in Newburyport, Dec. 28, of consumption, Mrs. Roola Pon.
Train
Totatoes, per peck
Train
Totatoes, per dozen.
Squashes, per pound
of Turneps, basiel.

da a Supashes, per dozen busches
Supashes, per bushel.
Beans, per bushel.
Mar. Squashes, per pound.
Tren.
Mar. Squashes, per pound.

of which he was so long a valuable member, have sustained, a heavy loss.—Com.

In Newburyport, Dec. 28, of consumption, Mrs. Rhoda, Johnston, J. 1 years 6 men. The decreased was one whose pietyward virtues endeared her to ber numerous relatives and friends; her long and severe sufferings, which she have with exemplary patience and resignation for more than ten years, (during which time the was confined to her bed in a state of entire helpleasance,) evinced the power of that religions the for many years professed and enjoyed, and which sustained her under all her trials, though she has for many years professed and enjoyed, and which sustained her under all her trials, though she has for many years longed to depart to be with the Saviour she loved; she waited patiently till summoved home, and them calmly resigned herself into the arms of that Saviour, after taking leave of her currounding family. Her death was easy, like one falling into a sweet sleep, and such as to afford every consolation to her becaved family. May they, and all her surviving friends, follow her example, and prepare to meet her where friends shall part no more. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.—Com. do new, do...
Eastern pressed, ton....
Straw, cwt

Dublin, Jan. 15, 1847.

Special Notices.

Northern Baptist Education Society.

The next Quarterly meeting of the Directors of this Society will be holden on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at No. 13 Joy's Buildings, 10 o'cleck, A. M. The appropriations expected to be made at this meeting will probably exceed nine handred dollars, to meet which there is, at present, in the Treasury, only a small part of that sum.

East Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1847. W. LEFFRETT. New mampsaire State Convention.

AND GLASS WARE BUSINESS,

The churches in New Hampshire are informed that the Minutes of the last annual meeting of the Convention have been forwarded as follows:—For the Dublin Association, it is a solid to the first of the Convention have been forwarded as follows:—For the Dublin Association, it is a solid to the first of the Convention for the Mercitish, to Prof. Uplic Ry. C., CHINA, GLASS AND BRITANNIA WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND BRITANNIA WARE, CHURLERY, &C., &c., at the lowest Cash Prices. He open, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of the District of the Convention, to Rev. O. Ayer, Dover, to the properties.

The following receipts should have appeared in the Treasurer's Report, but were overlooked until too late, vis.—From Dea. P. Brooks, Hebron, 31,00; church in Stratford, 1,00; friend in Rumaye, anti-slavery, 1,00; Dea. As Wilbur, 30,00—ten of which to make himself a life-member of the Convention, and twenty for the Coos Mission.

Fisherville, Jan., 1847. E. WORTH, Rec. Sec.

Massachusetts Baptist Convention. Brookline, Jan. 18, 1847.

Baptist Ministerial Conference. The Monadnoc Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next session with bro. S. Dearborn, at Peterboro', on Tozesday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by bro. G. Robbins, of Keene. Richmond, N. H., Jan. 13, 1847.

Rockingham Ministers' Meeting. rood, Jan. 7, 1847.

Caution to the Public.

At a meeting of the Second Baptist church in Hopkinton

I. I., holden on the evening of Jan. 16, the following reso

R. I., holden on the evening to sain vary income as passed:—
Resolved, That the vote by which Mr. Wm. Flint was excluded from this church, be published in the Christian Reflector, Christian Watchman, and Christian Secretary, over the signatures of the pastor and clerk, and that the New York Baptiat Register be requested to copy the same. The following is the vote referred to, which was passed Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1847.
Resolved, That bro. Wm. Flint, having been guilty of actions of a most grave and licentious character, be excluded resolves, 1 ms. and licentious character, be excluded to make the privileges of this church. By order and in behalf of the church, J. C. Baker, Clerk. C. O. Lewis, Pastor.

It is not often that we find amongst the Medical Faculty sufficient candor to accord any merit whatever to 'Patent Medicines,' as it conflicts with their interest so to do—but

OPINION OF A REGULAR PAYSICIAN.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balanan of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Langs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consemption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exster Corner.

None genoise, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington St.

Eh Markets. FANEUIL HALL MARKET. RETAIL PRICES.

Corrected Weekly.—From the Ploughman.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, per pound...

Cheese, new, per pound.
Cheese, new, per pound.
Eggs, per douen.
Beef, fresb, per pound.
de united do
Hogs, whole.
Pork, fresh
de salued
Hams, Boston, per pound
do Western.

Crapherries, per bushel. ..200 @ 4 00 BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

VEGETABLES

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1847.

academies, and the greatest thoroughness maintained in ever department.

Lectures, with illustrations, will be given twice a week—mostly during the Spring Term—in Natural Philosophy
The fustitution is in possession of an extensive boarding house, in which board in farnished at oost. The expense usually about \$1,00 per week, including fast, lights, &c.
Board can also be obtained in families, and rooms are fur aished to those wishing to board themselves. Tuition a usual. In behalf of the Trustees, H. TONKIN, Sec.
Jan. 21, 1847.

Re-Opened!

332-WASHINGTON ST .. - 332 THE Store formerly occupied by the late J. P. Tit-comb, is re-opened by the subscriber, who will con-mue the

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE BUSINESS,

Dentistry.

DR. WEBSTER, SURGEON DENTIST. The Board of Directors of the Mass. Bap. Convention will hold their next meeting at No. 79 Cornhill, Boston, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wal. H. Shaller, Sec. under the continues to perform all necessary.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH

Salem Conference of Baptist Ministers.

The Salem Conference of Baptist Ministers will hold its next quarterly meeting with bro. J. C. Hartshorn, of Georgetown, on Monday, Feb. 8. The Conference will be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will continue till the noon of the following day. Sermon in the evening of Monday, by bro. N. Medbary.

JOSIAH KEELY, Sec. Wenham, Jan. 18, 1847.

Ministerial Conference.

The Ministerial Conference of the Westfield Association will hold its next meeting the first Tuesday in February, at 1 o'clock, P. M., with Rev. M. G. Clarke, in Springfield. S. S. KIROSLEY, Sec. pro tem. Plainfield, Jan. 14, 1847.

Baptist Ministerial Conference.

New Goods. DANIELL & CO.

NO. 201 WASHINGTON STREET HAVING received our Fall supply of New Goods, we have would invite our customers and the pathic to call and examine our generotment which is larger and better that any previous ecason, and which will be sold at very low prices; and we piedge ourselves to always sell any article in our line as low as it can be found at any other store in the city.

DRESS SILKS. We have a beautiful assortment of RICH COLORED SILKS, for Dresses, of the newest patterns and styles. BLACK SILKS, for Dresses and Mantillas, of the best BLUE BLACK SILKS that are warranted not to spot CASHMERES.

Mousseline de Laines, Alpaceas, PLAIDS. LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. n our Shawl Room will be found every variety of Long Square Shawle, new patterns.

OF EVERY DESIRABLE COLOR. EMBOSSED

Thibet Cloths,

Piano and Centre Table Covers. LINEN GOODS. Our usual full supply of every kind of Linen Goods want ad for family use. CLOAK GOODS.

of all the newstyles, particularly PLAIDS in great variet

Mourning Goods.

Black and Blue Black Silks, Bombazines,
M de Laines, Crapes, Veils, and all other a
Mourning. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. tets, Quilts, Linen Dumniks, Cottons, Flannels Embroideries and Laces.

terms.

We have spared no pains to have our stock as complete as possible, and are now yearly to offer it at such exceedingly low prices that we feel sure that those who you do will be satisfied that our

GOODS ARE CHEAP. ONE PRICE ONLY! DANIELL & CO. 201 WASHINGTON STREET.

BAPTIST BOOKSTORE. DEPOSITORY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOR-EIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Is tops at No. 342 Congress street, Portland, by
BROWN & APPLETON.

New Hampton Institution. THE Spring Term will communes on the first Tuesday of February, and continue ten weeks. The Beard of Instruction is such as to affect the best advantages to thouse the such as to affect the best advantages to these who may wish to prepare for College, or for mechanism or mercantile business.

E. WORTH, Sec. Fisherville, Jan. 11, 1847.

Direct from China!!

THE BOSTON TEA COMPANY. . NO. 54 COURT STREET,

Head of Brottle Street,

NO. 6 TREMONT ST., Opposite No. 61 Tremont Row, Boston,

I AVE at their different Dupots an extensive stock of NEW TEAS, which include over Thirty Ghops of the most flagrant and highly flavored BLACK, GREER AND FANCY ARIETIES, grown in the Colostial Empire. By an over-watchful regard to economy in shop and editoring the expenses, and extreme caution in making purchases, the Company have hitherto been enabled to sell at prices that have given them reveals the control by any other estables. ESTABLISHED PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

Catty Box, or Chest. Terms CASH.

GC Green Coffee, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 cts. Reassed or Roasted and Ground, 10, 125 and 14 cts. One cent per lb. less when the amount of \$1 is purchased.

Bake's Brown, Checolate, Cores and Shells.

Tea Canisters for Families, Hotels, or Ships, with apartments for Green and Black Teas. Large and neathy lettered and cransmented Tea Canisters for Grocery Stores. Customers from the country promptly attended to.

STILES, BROTHER & CO.

N. B. Agents with small capitals wanted, to conduct Branch Stores in the cities and country towns throughout New England.

Largest Painting in the World, NOW OPEN AT AMORY HALL.

BANVARD'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA MISSISSIPPI RIVER, PAINTED ON TERREE MILES of Curvas, exhibiting a view of country 1200 miles in length, extending from the mouth of the Missouri river to the city of New Orleans, and reaching over ten degrees of latitude.

Admission 50 cts.; children half price.

The Panoram will commence moving at 7 o'clock pre-

Anson Peck. MANUPACTURER OF EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL AND HORN COMBS,

cisely.

Afternoon Exhibitions on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock.

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY. NO. 6 ESSEX STREET,
Four doors from Washington St., near Boyleton Market,
BOSTON.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS, SOAPS AND PERFUMERIES. T ADIES and goulemon will find a rish assessment of La sacful and elegant Fancy Goods, via,—Steal Counts, Silver do, Wrought Shell of his own manufacturer, Buffulo said Common Hera of all since and qualities, Shell and Fourt Care Care save patterns, Suvenies, Pares and and Frammings, Focket Books, Parcy Boses, Letter Weighes, Paper Folders, Envelopes, Furthers, Perfum Sape, Seesan Bottles, &c. All the articles above tasses, with a great variety of other, Fancy Goods, may be found the shown variety of other Fancy Goods and the sales sirvous of purchasing.

Britannia, Crockery, Glass,

CHINA WARES. E. B. MASON, No. 24 HANOVER STREET, HAS just imported new patterns in the above line, which are offered very cheap, at wholesale or retail, for cash.

The Domestic Stove.

THE DOMESTIC COOKING STOVE, for brining a citize Wood or Coal, juvented by J. MEARS, has become completely domesticated in the kitchen; and such is the reputation gained by its intrinsic merits, that it can be, and is, Warrashed to give entire estisfaction.

In form compact, but capacious; in appearance, neat and plain; in construction, simple and repaired with ease.

The height is adapted for placing and replacing the numerous vessels with ease. The hearth, encircling three sides, prevents the garments of the cook from coming in contact with the heated parts of the stove—offers a safe deposit for the stovers—and is never out of place for the dishes in serving up a meal on a cold day.

The furnace is so arranged that the smaller varieties of Coal can be burned, and the quantity required is also small. The construction of the Grate admits of chaning the Furnace at one operation.

An extensive assortment of the best varieties of Coaking, Parlor and Office Stoves, wholesale and retail, for min at Noc. 18 and 20 North Market street.

B. PROUTY & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, IMPORTERS OF HARD WARE, NO. 89 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Opposite Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON,
ISBARL LORBARD, Jr.
Paints, Oils and Naval Stores; Cordage by the Gang and
Retail; Warranded Anchors and Chain Cables. Hanover Street

CARPET WAREHOUSE. CARPET WAREHOUSE,

NO. 102,

Corner of Blackstone, Solem and Endiant Bronze,

WHERE may be found at all times a long stock of

Carpeting, enthracing Brusselt, Three Pty, Busselms, Extre Pime, Fime, Medium, Henny, Cotton, Prismal Beckings, Shair Corpetings, Stair Role, Bags and Mate.

Painted Canvass, of all widths, cut to any dimensions. Canon Matting, &c. The above goods are warranted again in quality and colors to any in the market, and will be noid at the lowest prices for each, wholesale and estail, by

46—6m

Seth Goldsmith. BOOK-BINDER, NO. 10 CORNHILL, Bostos

Periodicals, Music, etc., neatly bound. A. R. Campbell's TEMPERANCE REFRESHMENT ROOMS. Nos. 7 AND S WILLOU'S LANS, Beston.

M EALS served up at all hours of the day—Smalleys exwith gentlemen, and with perfect property, as done
in the castom of the place.

C. F. Bagley & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods PARTICULAR attention paid to the election of PARTICULAR, attended and PARTICULES, via., Limn and House Edward wide Quite Richard Cotton Shortings, 5-4 to 3 verds wide-Quille-Hander Bed Ticking-Brown and Blenched Lines Damack-Bassaski Table Covers-Stair Carpeting—Crumb Cischa et. etc. Also, Broutlechde, Consineurs, Vestions, together er with a large variety of Dress Goods—Hasiney—Gloves— —Through, etc.

C. F. BAGLEY. E. K. COLLINS. Parker & White.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. NO. 16 GERRISH BLOCK, BLACKSTONE ST.,

JAS. M. PARRER, BOSTON, Mc

ner papers. Though quent man, and he e credit of it, yet some months since now amused in seccribed to the noble

has compared his mustard seed, which enlarge, affording a nations. To witness is always invigoration the hopes of his proof of this does he Baptist church at hich would be gratifing to the minds of the present is the erected within the lall on account of a the church and considly gratifying and the case, when it behe old and build a rand unanimity that ailed. The house old and dedicated is ness, simplicity and not fail to impress of the total the present and that seems high-its erection. It is pattern of the Con-

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28, 1847.

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he labored in dif-le was born, I besettled in Rumney ge additions wer removed to Ware, years. He was now Georgetown, nis State, at Newtween the central d your city. The les of New Hamp-nient to those who om the East and een made so that age, between New aklin, at a reduced d remark that th le Seminary, has , which will add ladies both in the

es the appearance umber of scholars winter than last, n are more encour-aking an effort to thousand dollars the support of the made a favorable who have property, education, will reneir estates. This income of which young men for the uck, missionary to Female Institute of here at the time of Seminary, at New , I believe, of her regular graduates.
other day, in being
wing incident. An short time since, as hing,'and attributed

stallation

The Samily Circle.

The Blind Girl.

Darkness where'er I go!

Nor earth, nor eky, nor blessed light for me—
But a deep, yearaing wo
For the bright things I never more may see,
But which, like lovely phantoms, still remain,
Haunting the veiled chambers of my brain.

And, when kind words are spoken Like holy breathings from a world unseen,
My heart is well nigh broken,
To think that it can only darkly dream, What form may wear the sweet-toned instrument Where love hath all his gentlest music blent!

Yet memory still is mine, And what lost treasure it gives back again; My girlhood's happy time—
The forms and faces so familiar then; And, shining like a star through my dark night, Is one who was as dear to me as sight.

It is before me now,
Wearing the looks I loved so to behold;
The same calm, thoughtful brow,
And loving smile that ne'er for me was cold;
T is mid my desert a fresh lovely spot,
And one which even blindness withers not.

But O, to feel how vain
The hopes which came around us like sweet flow
It almost sears my brain,
To think through life such will no more be ours;
Yet is it but the wreck of earth's frail bark!
Father of Light! let not my soul be dark!
Sharne! Masan.

Peggy, the Irish Emigrant.

BY MRS. H. C. KNIGHT.

Last July, a little Irish girl came to live at the house of a friend of mine. The parents had come to America to earn bread, which the bardest labor could not buy for them in poor Ireland. The eldest children were soon out out to service, and Peggy found her way to our village. Peggy soon made friends both in the kitchen and in the parlor; she was honest, good humored and very conscientious about doing her duty. Never did she dare rest her head upon her pillow, until she first knelt down and said her prayers; and never was a night so cold that she shortened cted this exercise. But Peggy was lic, and she prayed not to God and to Jesus Christ, but to the virgin Mary and the

She had not been long in the family, when Miss Julia asked her to go to meeting and the pleasant Sabbath school. Peggy did not answer at first; then looking up solemnly into Miss Julia's force she saked. miss Julia's face, she asked,

'Miss, wud ye that I sill my sowl to the "No, indeed," answered the lady, much

surprised, "but why do you ask so?"
"Becase the praast said so, Miss,
a mon in Ireland wint to the Protester church among the hirities: after baing there, the praast wad na lit him kim back agin, for sure the deevil had saazed his sowl, and Miss," continued she earnestly, "becase twa child-hers wad jist go to the Sabbadee school, when they wint to the chuarch, the praast drove them from the door, and wad na lit them kim

Miss Julia was very sorry for the child's words, for she saw that the Romish priests had blinded her mind to the truth as it is in Jesus. She loved Peggy, and desired that she might become an intelligent christian. When she found that Peggy orden came to read to Miss Julia, chapter after chapter, which the lady carefully explained. Every time she came to the word of God or Jesus, she dropped a low courtsey; this scenned strange to Miss Julia, and she asked why she courtseyed at the name of God. Miss Julia was very sorry for the child's courtseyed at the name of God.

"Rivirence, Miss, rivirence," answered

Peggy, devoutly.
"We must reverence God in our hearts

Peggy; it is not necessary to courtsey, at his name," said Miss Julia.

Peggy had a Catholic catechism, from which she loved to recite; this little book contains a great many things which are not true, because they are not according to the Bible; but Peggy loved her catechism, for her priest gave it to her, and before she read the Bible, she believed all the priest said

was right. One day, when she was reciting about the holy eucharist, which is the Lord's supper, she said to Miss Julia, "I've confissed and got a wafer; the praast put it on my tongue, but the wine, why the praast thrated himself wi' that, he did."

Now perhaps some of my youthful readers are baked, which are called wafers. These the priest lays upon the tongue of the communicant, kneeling before him. Peggy's catechism says, "when the priest speaks the words of Jesus, the bread and the wine are turned into the real body and blood of Christ.

"This is not true, Peggy," said Miss Julia, "the bread is only bread after all, and the wine is only wine; it simply represents Jesus' love to us, in giving his body to suffer on the cross for our sins."

"An' the bread not the raal buddy, an' the

wine not the raal blood!" exclaimed Peggy n great astonishment. Miss Julia turned a chapter of Matthew, and Peggy rea aloud, how Jesus on the night of his crucifix ion sat at supper with his disciples, and how at the table he then instituted what we now call the "Lord's supper," for all his followers in all ages.

"An' raaly, it was no Jesus that med be sittin at table while they were acting his raal buddy, no, no;" and from that time Peggy's eyes were opened, and she saw how foolish was the Roman Catholic account of the matter. Circumstances occurred which prevented much conversation between the lady and the meantime Peggy spent all her leisure time in reading the holy scriptures. One day she came to Miss Julia with a very anxio

expression. "Talk to me, Miss, it's mony lang dees since ye talked wid me."

The kind mistress invited her that evening to her chamber. Peggy thankfully came with her Bible in her hand.

ere does it saa, Miss, in this Bible, aboat aves, an' pater-nostors, an' baads, an' confissions, an' praying to saints? its no' me that can find it," and Peggy turned over the

Miss Julia told her it was nowhere in the Bible, and that God had commanded no such

"But the praast said so." "But the prast said so."

"Ah, Peggy, but the priest did not tell you the truth," and the pious lady was thankful for this opportunity of teaching the truth to this little Catholic. "Peggy, we must repent of our sins and confess them to God; we must pray to God: God only can pardon us, not the priest."

"An' must we no' pray to Mary? is she no' the mother of God?" asked the child earnestly.

"Mary was like one of us, Peggy, sinful and needing forgiveness and prayer; when Jesus came on earth, he called her mother, Jesus came on earth, he called her mother, but Mary has no power in heaven to aid or save us; we must go to God only. Jesus says, 'whatsoever ye ask the Father in my name,' you see Peggy, not in Mary's name, or the saint's name, but in Leave' name, he will size

Peggy listened as for her life, and another

These were happy times for the poor little
Romanist, and she often declared she would
never go away from the good Protestors. But
they were not to last long; some how or
rather, it reached the priest's ears that Peggy
McCan went to a Protestant church and attended a Protestant Sabbath school; he represented her, guilt and danger so powerfully to sented her guilt and danger so powerfully to her parents, that in all haste and fear they commanded her to come home. She pleaded

set gave it to her, and before she read the ble, she believed all the priest said or did right. One day, when she was reciting out the holy eucharist, which is the Lord's per, she said to Miss Julia,

'I've confissed and got a wafer; the praast it on my tongue, but the wine, why the ast thrated himself wi' that, he did."

Now perhaps some of my youthful readers ynot know that among the Roman Cathod, at this sacrament, the bread is not cut up at our churches, but very thin, round cakes hope that she may have gotten the truth so a distinct recollection of the different types of hope that she may have gotten the truth so firmly fixed in her heart, by the grace of that God to whom she daily and earnestly prayed, that she will be enabled to stand fast, amid the dangers and snares, which will surround her by a wicked priesthood and ignorant parents.

A distinct recollection of the different types of animals first brought forth into the world. His finest lectures, and those which have been the most admired, were those upon the subject of Embryology. In those he showed, in a beautiful manner, the growth of the young hope that she may have

Bible, you must search it as diligently as Peg-gy did, and obey its commands in a holy and prayerful life.—S. S. Visiter.

Children's Department.

"The prasat saed so, the baste!" she exclaimed indignantly.

Peggy had begun to attend church and the Sabbath school; she hastened to finish work, to sit at evening with her Bible and sabbath school; she hastened to finish work, to sit at evening with her Bible and over her reading, so intensely interested in dover her reading, so intensely interested in the new truth which dawned upon her, that she forgot to smift the candle or replenish the the new truth which dawned upon her, that she forgot to smift the candle or replenish the work. Peggy was nowhere to be found."

One forenoon, at the season for chambers work, Peggy was nowhere to be found. "Peggy," called Miss Julia, at the beak door and the garden; she uppeared not. "Peggy," sale may shouted through the chambers. By-and-by; Peggy answered from the attic. "What your work great simplicity and seriousness; so sweet and serene was her expression that the lady had no heart to reprove her.

About this time her mother visited the village, and brought her a prayer-book, containing prayersaddressed to all thesains. Though a rigid Catholic, she gave a reluctant permission for her child to continue attending church. "I don't want ye now, I can pray for myself," she said one day, addressing her prayer-book, separating it from her others.

"My poor, ould grandmother," said Peggy sorrowfully, "she it was, that one day, wask and fhable, crawled to the church is the tot be on her knees, a foof God, consisting and repinting to him in the heart, thin to git the prasats to haar her, him that ca'nt by the proper sould be said or any addressing her prayer-book, separating it from her others.

"My poor, ould grandmother," said Peggy sorrowfully, "she it was, that one day, wask and fhable, crawled to the church is the tot be on her knees, a foof God, consisting and repinting to him in the heart, thin to git the prasats to hard her, him to git the prasats to hard her, him to git the prasats to hard her proportions and her provided to remain with the rother bods where the propor

*One of these was less than three, and the other less tha

For the Christian Reflector.

Children desire Instruction.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-I have been blesse with pious parents who have been very par-ticular that their children should attend meetcommanded her to come home. She pleaded to stay, with many tears.

Her father was very decided, she must go, and go immediately.

It seemed as if her heart would break.

"Och, I maum carry my Bible wid me, my dear Bible," she said soothingly, "I can hide it atween the beds." "It is too large to conceal, Peggy, it will only be destroyed. I will take care of it for you," advised the lady.

"An will ye taak awa my Bible?" asked Peggy reproachfully.

"No, indeed, my child," replied Miss Julia, "take your Testament, it is very small, and you can carry it in your pocket. I will keep your Bible for you."

"An "An will ye taak awa my Bible?" asked Peggy reproachfully.

"No, indeed, my child," replied Miss Julia, "take your Testament, it is very small, and you can carry it in your pocket. I will keep your Bible for you."

"An "An "An will ye taak awa my Bible?" asked Peggy reproachfully.

"This is too protein for the ministers do not preach more to us, who are so young? Why do they not address a part of their sermons to us in simpler or plainer language, so that we may understand them and know what we must do?

Ministers preach that we are sinners—have preat and believe in Christ, and be justified and sanctified, &c. Now, what is meant by the love of God.—by faith in Christ—by repentance, justification and sanctification?

Think all cinuters should attend meeting to the children to go to the retainer on the protein for the remainisters do not preach more to us, who are so young? Why do they not address a part of their sermons to us in simpler or plainer language, so that we may understand them and know what we must do?

Ministers preach that we are sinners—have pent and believe in Christ, and be justified and sanctified, &c. Now, what is meant by the love of God.—by faith in Christ—by repentance, justification and sanctification?

Think all cinute that their children to the reindrent in the protein for the reindrent in the

praast—niver, niver! Miss, let them excommuniket me."

Miss Julia tried to comfort Peggy, by telling her of the love and watchful care of God, and the lady did hope that something might be done to get her back again.

When the day came for her to go, she arose early, and faithfully performed all her accustomed duties.

She even anticipated the wants of her mistrated with the same than the want to the day came for her to go, she arose early, and faithfully performed all her accustomed duties.

The arm of white and of Will you not paid the want to the lady out these things, and will you not put it in the Reflector, that I and other children may read it, and learn the way to Heaven.

BENJAMIN.

Attoralist and Miscellanist.

so a distinct recollection of the different type

priesthood and ignorant parents.

e I heard of her, she was seen e streets of Boston.

ren who read this story, I hope, tren who read this story, I hope here of giving instruction from his drawings. crying in the streets of Boston.

The children who read this story, I hope, will pray for this poor little Catholic child, that God in his providence will place her made these two lectures the most attractive of any in the course. We congratulate the tall where she may be permitted to read his holy word, and to hear the fruth as it is in Jesus. ented lecturer upon the facility he has acquired word, and to near the truth as it is in Jesus, ented lecturer upon the facility he has acquired And, children, you must inquire about this in speaking the English language, consider-Roman Catholic religion, for there are many ing his short sojourn among us. We are alwho profess it in our land; it is a religion of mistakes and falsehoods. You should pity the course, he will deliver a winding up lecthose poor children who are educated in it, ture in the French language. We also not and seek to instruct them aright, as you have opportunity; and while you thank God that the Animal Kingdom, by Prof. L. Agassiz, there are no unboly priests to forbid you the and Dr. A. A. Gould, of this city; a work, the

From the Massachusetts Spy. To Agriculturists. " It is Cheaper to Buy."

The Pious Mother's Solicitude for her Children.

The anxiety of every godly mother for her children, is not easily described. All the maternal sympathies of nature mingle into the elements of pious solicitude. How, then, must the dying mother feel, in view of a speedy and forewarned separation from those that are bound by a thousand ties to her heart.

The lime was when it was the song of about all, that it was better for the farmer to make the dying mother feel, in view of a speedy and forewarned separation from those that are bound by a thousand ties to her heart.

The letter of the late Mrs. Chick, whose ought we, my friends, to desire it: for were that are bound by a thousand use to ner neart.

The letter of the late Mrs. Chick, whose death has been noticed, to her children, just before her departure, is an interesting and impressive specimen of a dying mother's care impressive specimen of a dying mother's care. impressive specimen of a dying mother's care for the highest interests of her children.

MY VERY DEAR CHILDREN, "—Your mother who has mursed you, watched over, eared for and loved you as none other can love, is about to be taken from you to the spirit world. You are so young now as not to be able to retain much that I might wish to say.

I wish you both to endeavor to be kind to, and love each other—avoid all occasion for little dispotes or hardness—surve each to be first to forgive. Study to please those who have the care of you; and as you will see others occasionally pettish and freiful, be careful not to indulge in it yourselves. Bear little disappointments patiently. Decide with caution what is right, and always do it. Do not think that because others are not exact, in little matters of right and wrong, you need not be. Never consider it mean or degrading to do different from your company, when they do wrong, no matter what they say; it is honorable, and I trust you will feel it so. Many young men have been utterly ruined, because they had not courage to be called or slandered; rather take the part of the injured.

The property of the woman (to wit) Hussiand, we are all out of pork! We are out of lard! &c. Such facts do not set well on a good farmer's ear nor ought they ever to take princed. Here the same remarks will applicate.

A person who calculates to be a farmer,

ought to begin in his youth to do some mechanical work. A man of activity can do many things, and do them neatly and well, and make a great saving. There will be stormy and inclement weather, when he carn not work on the farm, and if he has a suitable shop and tools, he can work to great advantage. In thus doing he may save much of his money. He may not only be a kind of carpenter (in common work) but even a shocmaker and mender, without materially interfering with his agricultural business.

A farmer ought to raise his own grain, that is to say, such as succeeds well in this part of the country. I well know that corn comes in from the South and West like a flood, and is lower than we can afford to raise it. But what of that?

We have land that ought to be tilled. And stout boys who ought to be drilled.

And where can we drill them so well, as

chanical work. A man or secretary and well, and make a great saving. There will be stormy and inclement weather, when he cannot work on the farm, and if he has a suitable stormy and inclement weather, when he cannot work on the farm, and if he has a suitable stormy and inclement weather and make a great saving. In this story he may are much his money. He may not only be a kind of carpeners (in common work) but even a shock maker and mender, without materially interfering with his agricultural business.

A farmer ought to raise his cown grain, that is to say, and a successive well in the part is to say, and a successive well in the part is to say, and a successive well in the part is to say, and a successive well in the part is to say, and a successive well in the part is to say, and the successive successive well in the part is to say, and the successive successive well in the part is to say, and the successive successive well in the part is to say, and the successive successive well in the part is to say, and the successive successive well in the part is to say, and the successive successive will be precised as a successive will be part to be called.

We have lind that explain to be called.

And where can use drail them so well, as in the field? What will they be not bear to poke in their youth, and is hower than the successive su and pleasure to do. It is business with which all females ought to be familiar. I contend that no female is duly qualified for a business ratification of the state of the sta which all females ought to be familiar. I contend that no female is duly qualified for a housekeeper until she is acquainted with the work done in a farmer's family. It is the ground work of living. Yet how many had rather pass their time in indolence, and vain amusements, than to discharge their imperious duty.

RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, STRAW MATTING, PRINTED BORGINGS AND MATT.

A few pieces of heavy all-wool Carpeting, at 45 cents—cotton and Wool, at 25 cents—other qualities in proposition and Wool, at 25 cents—other qualities in proposition. Also, a large assortment of PATYETD CARPETS, from 2 to 24 feet wide, and many of them at least ten years and Extra Supers, and Extr

Shall any in God's vineyard lie, And not their minds or hands apply? Can life, so dear, be whil'd away, And meet with joy the judgment day? For God hath said, ye shall not eat, Unless ye work, or labor meet.

A farmer's wife and daughters ought to do all the sewing in the family that can be done to any kind of advantage. This buying ready made and half made things is poor business. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Westborough, Dec. 30, 1846.

For the Christian Reflector. Weep for the Lost.

[The pastor at Tremont Temple, this city, not urfrequently, as we have been told, furnishes the choir with ar original hymn, having a special pertinency, to be sugar the close of the service. The following hymn was recently prepared and sung in this manner. The subject of the sermon preached on the occasion is here indicated.]

Journal of the Am. Temperance Union.
To the Friends of Temperance throughout the United States.
A distinguished English writer remarks—'The American Temperance Union presents to the Christian philosopher a momentous theme of meditation. In spite of all the extravagance which has occasionally mingled with the movement, it is beyond dispute one of the most magnificent moral confederaricies that the world has yet witnessed.' In commencing the labors of a new year, we are desirous of greatly enlarged operations, of reaching through the press more minds, and affecting more hearts, than we have ever yet done. The Journal of the Am. Temp. Union, our mouthly periodical, we believe we may profitably commend to every philathropist, every patriot, and every Christian; and while we ask for it a good subscription in each state, we are also anxious for the means of sending it gratuitously to influential individuals not yet interested in the cause, to destinate sections, to missending it gratuitously to influential individuals not yet interested in the cause, to destinate sections, to missending it gratuitously to influential individuals not yet interested in the cause, to destinate sections, to missending it gratuitously to influential individuals not yet interested in the cause, to destinate sections, to missending it gratuitously to influential individuals not yet interested in the cause, to destinate sections, to missending it gratuitously to influential individuals not yet interested in the cause, to destinate sections, to missending the proper interested in the cause, to believe where a work may awaken attention to our great object and remove intemperance. For this end we respectfully solicit donations from wealthy individuals who value our enterprise. We believe there are those who love our cause and have the ability to aid it, who need but an assurance that their donations will be well expended, to draw from them all that is desired for the accomplishment of our object. Donations sent to the Rev. J. Marsh, Cor. Sec. 1

grafefully accepted.

A. G. Phelps,
C. H. Blatchford,
R. A. McCurdy,
Rev. T. DeWitt, d.d.
Thos. Denny,
Eddund Hyatt,
Rev. WM. Patton, d.d.
W. E. Dodge,
Rev. Strength H. Tymg, d.d.
Hiram Barney,

Closing up

OAK HALL.

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS TO BE CLOSED.

THE BALANCE OF Stock, Clothing, RICH FURNISHING GOODS!

AT A GREAT DISCOUNT. 32, 34, 36 & 38 Ann Street,

I fresh in their spiritual life, and full of vigor, are under the direction of wise and mature instructors and guides.'

Recent from Burmah.—The N. Y. Commercial says, 'We learn from a letter just received from Maulmain, dated Sept. 21, 1846, that there were fifteen candidates for baptism then before the Maulmain enderth, and that the general state of religious feeling in the church was promising. Mrs. Mason was very low, and her recovery doubtful. If she should be sufficiently restored, she was to return to America.'

Constantingle. Under date of Nov. 7, Rev. Mr. Dwight says, 'Three or four Catholic Armenian vartabeds in this city are on the point of leaving their church and coming over to the Protestants, one of them was yesterday at the public preaching service in my house, and was a serious and attentive listener.

Look at This.

RARE chance to purchase a good farm, becated in A one of the most pleasant villages in New Eugland, howeve the name of South Milford. Said farm coutains about 100 acres of excellent land, with large and commodite looks from the subdidings thereon, situated within about 100 rods of the mow and the part of the conditions of payment will be made to accommodate almost any should be sufficiently restored, she was to return to America.'

Constantingle.

Constantingle.

Look at This.

A RARE chance to purchase a good farm, becated in A one of the most pleasant villages in New Eugland, howeve the and of south filling the good form of south filling the character in the part of south filling the recommendation of the most desirable situations which have been offered in this part of the country, and it is now the properties.

Constantingle and the properties of the most desirable situations which have been offered in this part of the country, and it is now the properties.

Constantingle and commodite almost now of the most desirable situations which have been offered in this part of the country, and it is now the properties.

A RARE chance to purchase a good farm, over larges in the found of

service in my house, and was a serious and attentive listener.

Billious Family Pills.

Ask for the Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Pills, and be under the name of Hibbard's Pills.

No Agent is authorized to sell less than a scaled package or box of 12½ or 50 cents. Full directions go with each size.

Ex. Com. Music Teachers Wanted.

Improvement in Stoves. The Air-Tight MADEIRA PARLOR STOVE.

I WOULD respectfully inform the readers of this paper,
I that I still perform every operation in dentistry, at the
Old Stand, corner of Cogt and Stoddard streets, Boston,
Being thoroughly and practically acquainted with the only
sure method of filling teeth, I laver on besitation in warranting every filling put in at my establishment to remain.
Artificial teeth inserted in the most perfect manner. As
many persons are doubtful whether teeth can be inserted so
as to serve a good purpose, and are also unacquinited with
any scientific and skilful dentist, I would respectfully request their perusal of the following extract from a letter,
written by one of the most celebrated physicians in Worcester County.

written by one of the most celebrates physicians in the cester County.

Dr. Kimall...—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that the entire set of teeth made and inserted for Mrs. S.——at your establishment, are, to say the least, an admirable specimen of dental science and art. Their arrangement is beautiful, and anatomically correct; their arrangement is beautiful, and anatomically correct; their fatting casy and natural, convenient for use and perfect for appearance, answering to a charm the purposes of mastication and articulation. I could desire nothing more beautiful, more natural, more useful.

1 am, Sir, with respect, yours,

W. S. SANDERS, M. D.

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.
The reader will notice that the above extract refers to a hole set of artificial teeth. Persons from the country are vited to visit my office. DR. KIMBALL, DENTIST.

Corner of Court and Stoddard streets, Boston,

Mellen & Hopkins, HAVE constantly for sale at their spacious WARE HOUSE, corner of Union and Ann Streets, Boston, were extensive assortment of

FURNITURE, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, SECRETARIES, CLOCKS, LOOKING-GLASSES, COUCHES, &c., &c.

ACTIONS AND DOOR LOCKS.

LATCHERS, RESEARCH DOOR LOCKS.

LATCHERS, RESEARCH WOOD FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISCONSISTED CONTROL OF THE TREATMENT OF THE TREATMENT

with a strict adherence to the method adopted by those who practice it exclusively, but modified in such a manner as to receive all its good effects without conflicting with his long established mode of treatment. Hydropathy, or the Water Cure, as practised by Preisanist, the founder of it, cannot, in Dr. H.-'a opinion, be productive in this country of the good macribed to it, when earried to such extremes as many be daily witnessed, owing in part to the great difference in physical habits existing between the Germans and Americans. It is the opinion of Dr. H that the system as practiced in the Inctitutions for Hydropathic treatment in this country cannot outlive three years.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT PLACE THEM. SELVES under his immediate superintendance, but wish to apply his medicines at home, he would say, that every particular relating to their complaint must be accurately furnished. Dr. H.-'s dependence on ultimate success is founded on treating diseases personally. He has been induced from the great number of his patients, to take the large and commodious house adjoining his own, where they can be accommodiated with good rooms and board at Jow prices. All kinds of Medicines used in his practice, including Spinal, Rheumatic, Nerve and Bore Laimients, are for an accommodiated with good rooms and board at Jow prices. All the dependence in performing his curse is on external and internal applications.

P. S. Any person doubling the certificates, can procure them by addressing Dr. H., post paid, or sending to his rooms. Persons wishing to certificate, can procure them by addressing Dr. H. will please call between the hours of 8, A. M. and 3, P. M.

N. B. Dr. H. and persons in the New England States who have any knowledge of Dr. H.'s practice or medicine. Any person doubling the authenticity of the Certificates, can post provided against the large process of the procure of the many of the process of the process of the many of the process of the process of the many of the process of the process of the process of the

Any persons professing to have such are impostors. 47—tf C. S. HEWETT, 14 Summer street. Piano Fortes.

FIRST RATE IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES. THE Subscriber keeps on hand, for sale at reduced prices for cash, an assortment of the best Rosewood and Mahogany Piano Fortes, manufactured at his own Warerooms, and under his own immediate and experience direction. Persons wishing to examine, or to write, can call, or direct their communications to EDWARD HAR. PER, whose Warehouse is at 96 Court street, opposite the head of Substry street, and near Bowdoin Square.

27—1y

Church Organs. COCIETIES or Committees about purchasing ORGANS or invited to call at our Manufactury, on Carazway, opposite Nashua street, Boston, where they will find new and accord-downd ORGANS constantly on hand. Our arrangements are so complete, that we can formish or build instrument of any kind at the shortest notice, and warrant them equal to the bast which can be produced in this constry, and on as reasonable forms. We would refer to the large Organ lately built by us, in the Ber. Dr. Boccher's Church, Salem street. Professional reference of the first authority. SIMMONS & MCINTIRE.

Church Organs.

Ten Reasons for Using Whitwell's Temperance Bitters,

in papers, price 124 cents ench—\$1,00 per dozen. (C)- TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

By purchasing a supply of this popular article, you not only make a profitable investment of your monty, but grati-fy the wisles of your numerous customers. They will sell rapidly, being known all over the New England States. Sold as below WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

ted for Their For cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Stiffness of Neck and Joints, &c. The best article you can possibly it their less than the strength of the show. See that every bottle has the signature of J. P. Whitwell on the outside wrapper, before you purchase. All others are worthless. Price 2d cents a bottle.

WHITWELL'S AROMATIC SNUFF, FOR HEADACHE AND CATARRH.
Composed mostly of Rosts and Avanatic Herbs. No better remedy for the above was ever known. One trial will fully prove this. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by J. GEORGE WHITWELL, (tate J. P. Whitwell & Son) & R. &C.

Re., &c., &c.

Re., &c., &c.

Linkertown; J. Enerton, Suken; Balch, Wadsworth, Clark & Dyer, Providence; Chase & Winskow, Fall Riser; Thornton & Son, New Hedford; Munros & Dullar, Tunton; Carlton & Co., Lowell; Green & Co., Wester, Tunton; Carlton & Co., Lowell; Green & Co., Wester, Linker, Carlton & Co., Lowell; Green & Co., Wester, Linker, Carlton & Co., Amello, Str., Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H.; and by one or moster presons in all the principal towns in New England. 13—1y.

Mechanical and Dental Surgery.

100 Agents Wanted.

To sell two FAMILY MEDICAL WORKS of great soles Comfort's Thomsonian Practice of Midwiser,

J. Francis Pitman, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 36 WASHINGTON STREET, CLOTHS ,CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR. A Religious and Samily Newspaper

the nach night. In this way, they act an a plotted alternative mach near high.

Hedenberg's Patent Air-Tight

Parlor Coal Stove.

Hedenberg's Patent Air-Tight

Parlor Coal Stove.

They are expressly intended for family we, and may emphasize the best of the same of the livery, the companies of the financially be termed the room nan's nansystem of the financially be termed the room nan's nansystem. Pries, 124 cents for the small, and 50 cents for the large-sized broad.

Thought R. Hibbard, 96 John St., New York, in 1845, and noid by him to a considerable to the large-sized broad.

Thought R. Hibbard, 96 John St., New York, in the state of the large-sized broad.

Thought R. Hibbard, 96 John St., New York, in the state of the large-sized broad and village in New England.

Thought R. Hibbard, 96 John St., New York, in the state of the large-sized broad and village in New England.

Music Teachers Wanted.

WANTED in a Fernale institution at the South, two feasier, well and parlicular the principle on which the Stove is construented with the companies, and parlicular the principle on which the store is construented with the companies, and parlicular the angelies of the store in content of the large-sized have been proported to the imprison of the previous of the store is construented with the companies, and parlicular the principle of the store in construenced with the companies, and parlicular the principle of the store in constituence with the store in constituence with the store in the constituence with the store in constituence with the store in the store